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ABSTRACT

Statistical sources for this exploratory study on the Indian relief recipient were "Indians in Minneapolis," "Indian Employment in Minneapolis," and a complete list of all Indian welfare recipients during March of 1969. The sources indicated that a disproportionate number of Minneapolis Indians were already on the city's relief records and that the Indian caseload would be growing more rapidly than any other ethnic caseload. Among the factors of individual Indian welfare recipients studied to isolate problem areas were sex distribution, age distribution, marital status, education, age distribution by sex, marital status by sex, and active military duty of males. A comparison was made of high-school graduates as opposed to non-high-school graduates, relief recipients only, as related to year of first application for relief. There was some encouraging evidence that a high-school education is of use to the urban Indian since the Indian non-graduate needs assistance sooner and for a longer time. Other conclusions are listed, and recommendations are made. Findings of the agency personnel survey, designed to define problem areas as seen by agency personnel, are presented. A map depicting Indian relief clients per census tract is included. The document is appended with numerous tables relating to the factors studied. (CM/GC)

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THE INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENT IN MINNEAPOLIS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

University of Minnesota

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THE INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENT IN MINNEAPOLIS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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August, 1969

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A NOTE TO THE READER

After this report was completed, but before it was distributed, the Minneapolis Department of Public Relif had begun to actively investigate the feasibility of a major report recommendation: the establishment of an Indian Advisory Committee to the Department of Public Relief.

Introduction

According to a 1968 study of Indian welfare conditions conducted by the Minneapolis League of Women Voters under the technical direction of the University of Minnesota Training Center for Community Programs,[1] 5 1/2% of all Hennepin county public assistance recipients and 10% of all Minneapolis public relief recipients were Indian according to 1966 figures. To the public welfare departments, an "Indian" is defined as anyone who considers himself to be Indian or, in the case of a child, "Indianness" is indicated by whether or not one-fourth or more Indian blood is present.

The League-TCCP report goes on to list numerous facts and problems concerning the difficult adjustment of American Indians to city life, as reflected in welfare statistics and interviews with welfare personnel. The major findings of the League-TCCP report may be summarized briefly for those who have not had an opportunity to read the study:

> The Hennepin County Welfare Department administers a rather large number of public assistance programs, each with specific statutory eligibility requirements. Child welfare and casework services, however, are generally available to anyone seeking them. The agency had contact with Indian persons in several program areas during 1966.
>
> Aid to Families with Dependent Children. 352 of the 5514 families served in 1966 were Indian American. Hennepin county Indian AFDC families received $716,504 in maintenance (an increase of 20% over the year before) and $179,802 in medical costs in 1966.

[1] Indians in Minneapolis. LWV-TCCP Publication. Minneapolis, Minnesota: 1968. pp. 63 - 70.

Hennepin county AFDC Indian families averaged about three children to a family, or the same as for other AFDC families. No other county in Minnesota has as many Indian AFDC families as Hennepin county, although throughout the state this program has the highest totals of Indians within any of the public assistance programs. One-third of the state's Indian AFDC families live in Hennepin county.

AFDC records show that there are some differences in the status of the father where Indians are concerned: about 1/4 of the parents were divorced or legally separated in Indian cases compared to over 1/3 in all cases, and 1/4 of the parents were unmarried in Indian cases compared to about 1/8 in all cases.

Where Medical Assistance services are concerned, 137 of 4057 recipients were Indian in 1966. The cost of these services was $53,487. Of the 682 children receiving such assistance in 1966, 131 were Indian; of the 268 persons aged 21 to 65 receiving medical assistance, 1 was Indian; and of 3113 in the over-65 bracket, 5 were Indian.

In the case of Old Age Assistance, 28 of 6627 recipients were Indian. Costs for Indian recipients were $13,250, or about $500 per person, for maintenance. Medical care cost $20,906. The number of old age assistance requests was decreasing in 1966, but Indian requests were increasing even though the number was small. There were 17 Indian recipients in 1964.

In the case of Aid to the Disabled, 14 of 1704 recipients were Indian. Maintenance cost $10,120 and medical care $4116.

In the case of Aid to the Blind, 6 of 280 recipients were Indian. Maintenance costs were $5984 and medical care was $475.

The Child Welfare Division of the Hennepin County Welfare Department has the responsibility to care for, or supervise in their own homes, children who are improperly cared for by their own families. Of 1401 children under state guardianship in 1966, 133 were Indian. These children were legally wards of the state because of being neglected or dependent. Costs for the Indian children during 1966 were $123,480. The county supervised care of other Indian children who were not under state guardianship. Many of the children who fit this description were in boarding homes. Of a total of 2409 children, 245 were Indian.

In its other programs, the department did not keep separate figures for Indians. It is not legally required to, and staff members say that Indians are to be treated the same as anyone else and not kept separated by any special accounting system. Thus, for example, it is not known how many retarded Indian children are served. There are no complete official statistics

as to how many unmarried mothers are served by the county welfare department, but in an informal survey during a twelve-month period in the 1960's, 70 out of 1083 cases were Indian. Unmarried Indian mothers were reportedly often very passive and without much contact within the larger community. In addition, welfare workers were reportedly uncomfortable in discussing birth control with unmarried Indian mothers.

The Minneapolis Division of Public Relief served 329 Indian families (1044 persons) in 1967. Costs were $137,399 of which $125,156 went to maintenance relief and $11,103 to medical costs. The latter figure includes General and University Hospital bills, which averaged $131.60 per person. Indians represented 7% of the family units served, and 10% of the individuals. The amount paid was down about 8% from 1966, but the number of Indian persons served was up 7.6%. The decrease of cost was primarily due to the transfer of children's medical care to the Medical Assistance Program.

The Minneapolis relief office furnishes short-term help in assistance payments to those capable of earning but confronted with an emergency, temporary unemployment or ineligibility for other programs because of lack of residence, disability or other qualifications. In 1967 the average relief payment was much lower than the overall state average of $230 per person, which reflects large numbers of short-term cases. The division's workers use other resources when they are available. Reimbursement for relief given to Indians having legal settlement in other counties was secured whenever possible.

Where employment is concerned, neither the county nor city welfare agencies employed Indians as either caseworkers or secretarial help in 1967. The agencies insisted they would be glad to have some Indian employees, and the Minneapolis relief office was actively seeking Indian employees at the time. The Minneapolis agency hires through the Civil Service Office but said it would favor lowering qualifications if necessary to recruit Indian workers.

Where In-Service Training is concerned, both city and county welfare agencies suffered by having no background training on Indian culture or practical means of working with Indians included in training. There was a great deal of training for AFDC workers on problems of low-income and single-parent families, and problems caused by being a member of a minority race. But, while differences in cultural values were stressed, the approach was a general one and non-specific to American Indians. The exception to this rule was that, on occasion, some agency members were present in staff meetings which had Indian speakers.

The LWV-TCCP report contained a chart showing the large

number of Indian families receiving public assistance through Hennepin county compared to other counties in which large numbers of Indians live. This chart is reproduced below.

Indian Families Receiving Public Assistance in Selected Minnesota Counties: 1966

	Hennepin	Becker	Beltrami	Cass	Mahnomen	Itasca
AFDC	352	85	182	90	26	22
Old Age Assistance	28	62	70	73	37	14
Aid to the Disabled	14	17	13	16	11	6
Relief	541*	270	110	334	103	110

Minneapolis Department of Public Relief Survey

The number of American Indians as a percentage of the total caseload of the Minneapolis Department of Public Relief has grown rapidly in the last decade. During the years 1959-1969, the proportionate representation of Indians on the relief rolls increased over 300%, from 4% of the total population in 1959 to 13% in 1969. Meanwhile, the comparative Negro percentage increase was slightly over 20%, from 10.7% to 13%. The percentage of white cases declined from 85.3% of the total in 1959 to 74% in 1969. During this period, the white and Negro cases also declined in absolute numbers.

The Minneapolis Department of Public Relief serves the client who does not qualify for categorical assistance, such as AFDC, Aid to the Blind, Old Age Assistance, and Aid to the Totally or Partially Disabled.

* A total of 212 families assisted by Hennepin County Welfare Department and 329 families assisted by the Minneapolis Division of Public Relief.

Categorical assistance is administered through Hennepin County Welfare. Minneapolis relief clients are therefore persons who have no particular long-term disability but who find themselves temporarily in a situation where they are not able to provide for their own subsistence.

Relief granted by this agency is primarily for subsistence--food, clothing, rent, and transportation to job interviews, medical facilities, etc. Recipients are eligible for services at General Hospital; vocational and supportive counseling is available for those who need or request it. Male clients with a drinking problem can seek help through a 21-day stay at the rehabilitation facility at Pioneer House. To qualify for assistance in 1968, the person must have resided in the city for one year. This requirement was for "good" time, and does not include time spent in the workhouse, General Hospital, or on the relief rolls. Occasional exceptions were made to this residency requirement, provided certain other qualifications were met. If the person had previously established residency in rural Hennepin county, only six months of city residence was required. If the person could establish residency in some other Minnesota county, relief was sometimes granted with an agreement from the resident county to reimburse the city. If the client was a resident of another state, and that state acknowledged responsibility, emergency relief and a bus ticket to the state of residency could be provided. If the client could establish that he resided in the State of Minnesota for one year, but had moved from county to county so frequently that he was unable to meet residency requirements for any one county, he was classified as an "unsettled person" and relief was granted. Most relief recipients met the requirement of one year's residency within the city. The incidence of "unsettled persons" was

was slightly higher among Indians than among other groups.

To receive relief, the prospective client filled out an application listing all income and assets. The possibility of liquidation of assets was considered in individual cases. Small amounts of cash savings were occasionally allowed, if they were earmarked for specific emergencies, such as pending medical expense.

In its 1968 report,[2] the Minneapolis Division of Public Relief reported that activity increased in the division during 1968, "even though unemployment was at an all-time low. The number of applications increased over the previous year by approximately 20% and the average number of cases in which relief was given increased by 16%." The report stated that the cost of relief issued increased by 24% over 1967. This change was attributed to "an improvement in standards as well as the increase in caseload. The improved standards consisted mainly of an upward adjustment in food allowances to compensate in part for the persistent increases in food costs, higher average rent payments, small increased allowances for personal and household needs, and increased costs for clothing."

The records of the Division of Public Relief indicate that 1203 more cases were given relief than in the previous year for the following reasons:

352 case increase for illness;

200 case increase for loss of wage-earner;

651 case increase due to "emergency situations arising with no change in income status."

[2] Annual Report of the Board of Public Welfare, City of Minneapolis. Minneapolis, Minnesota: 1968.

The Indian Relief Recipient

For relief department purposes, Indian identity is a subjective determination made by caseworkers.

This American Indian is represented on the relief rolls of the city of Minneapolis in numbers which are out of proportion to his representation in the total population. The trend for the years 1959-1969 seems to indicate that this increase is growing larger. The relief recipient proportion of the Minneapolis black population, by comparison, is increasing only slightly.

During the 1959-1969 period, the representation of Indians on the relief rolls increased over 300%, while the Negro percentage increase was slightly over 20%. While reliable population figures were not available for this period, it is possible that the absolute population of Indians did increase in relation to this gain. If the 1969 estimate of 9000 Indians in Minneapolis is approximately correct, then the 644 Indians who were on the city of Minneapolis relief rolls during the representative month chosen for this study (March, 1969) would represent 8%-10% of the total Minneapolis Indian population. The absolute number of black relief recipients during the ten year period actually declined from 625 to 547, and while accurate figures are not available, it is generally accepted that the black population in the city increased during this period.

Fluctutations in the proportionate representation of the two groups are compared on the next page for representative months for the years 1959-1969.

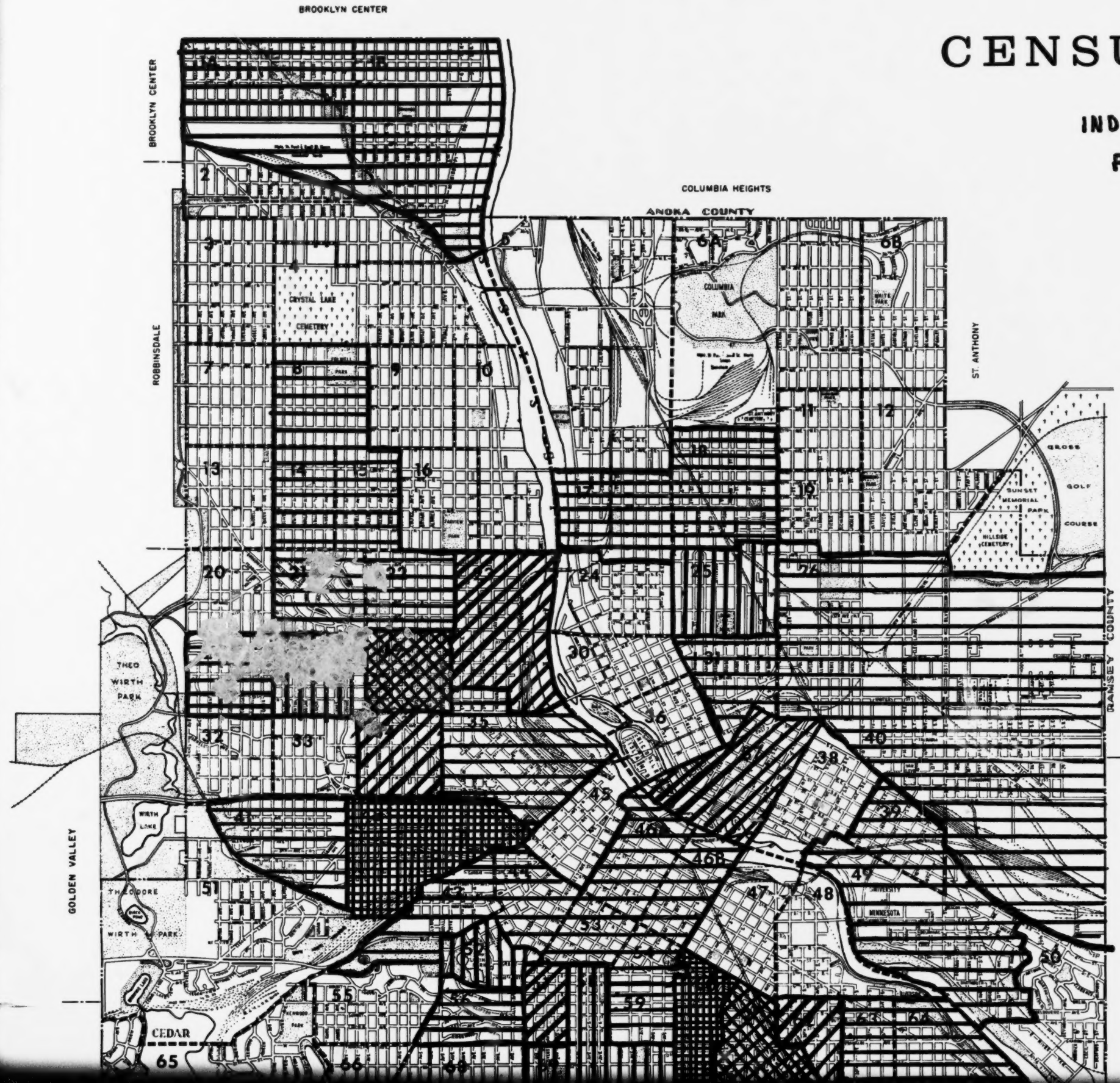
Month-Year	Number of Cases		% of Total		Number of Persons		% of Total	
	Indian	Negro	Indian	Negro	Indian	Negro	Indian	Negro
March 1959	82	217	3.5	8.0	245	625	4.0	10.7
March 1960	72	202	3.0	9.0	286	555	5.0	10.0
March 1961	109	271	4.0	9.0	357	749	4.5	9.5
March 1962	110	248	4.0	9.0	408	744	6.0	11.0
March 1963	121	222	5.0	9.0	408	548	6.0	9.0
March 1964	141	291	5.0	10.0	516	743	7.0	10.0
March 1965	140	323	5.0	11.0	478	782	7.0	11.0
March 1966	148	243	7.0	11.0	511	563	10.0	10.0
March 1967	137	222	8.0	14.0	418	497	11.0	13.0
March 1968	172	208	10.0	12.0	529	470	13.0	12.0
Feb. 1969	195	246	11.0	13.0	515	547	13.0	13.0

There are Indian relief clients living in 60 of the 120 census tracts in Minneapolis proper. The heavist concentration of Indian relief clients live in the Near Northside and the Near Southside "ghetto" areas, but the population radiates quite evenly from the core to include a large geographical portion of Minneapolis. The population dispersion indicates that the "ghetto" configuration is not as geographically absolute as is sometimes proposed.

There are probably numerous factors entering into Indian population dispersion. Area redevelopment and highway construction have been displacing these people increasingly over the last ten years. The increased size of the Indian population itself is certainly one factor in increased residential dispersion. Public housing, while mainly confined to

CENSUS TRACTS

INDIAN RELIEF CLIENTS PER CENSUS TRACT



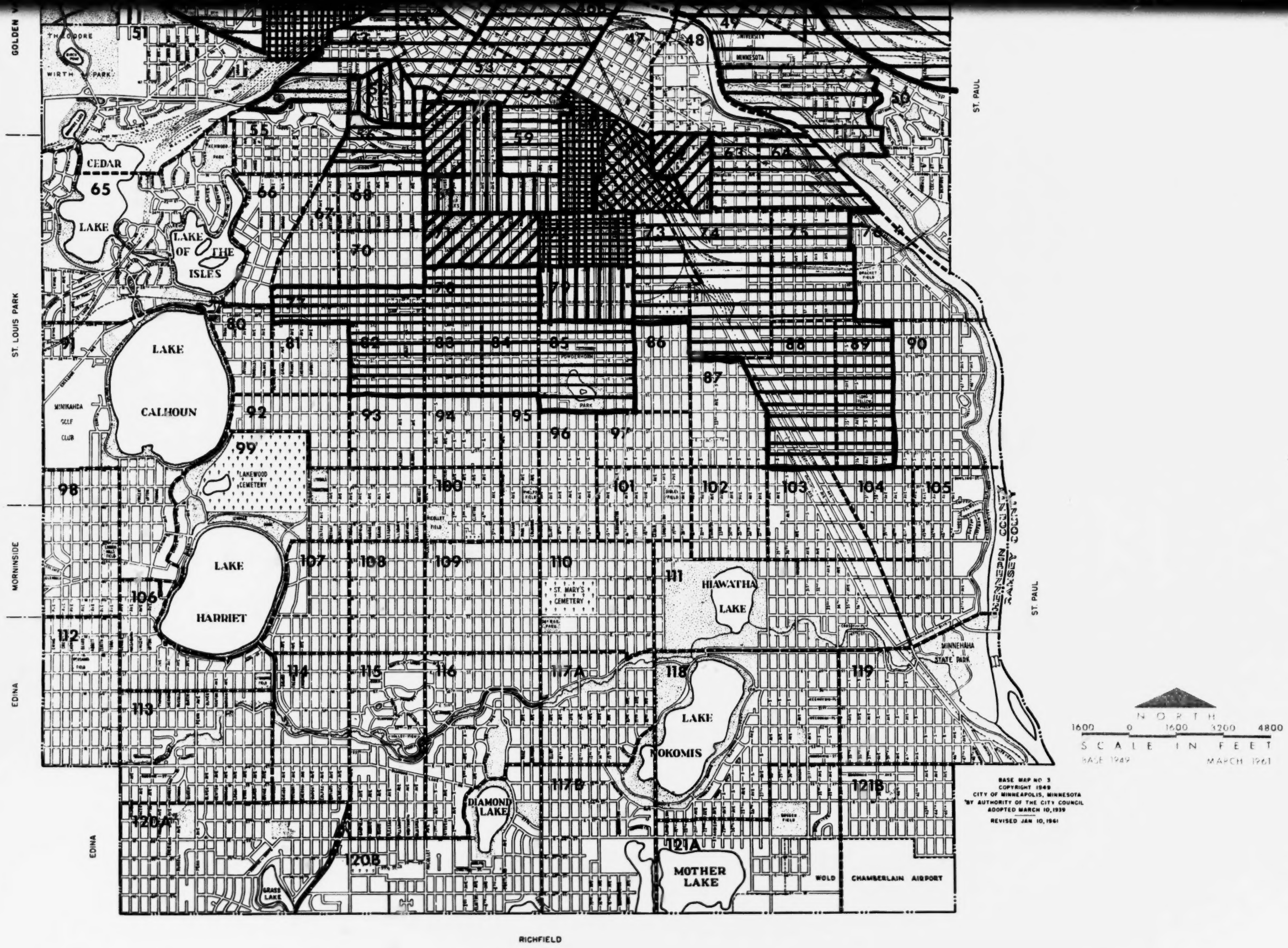
40+

30-39

20-29

10-19

1-9


GOLDEN VALLEY
ST. LOUIS PARK
MORNINSIDE
EDINA
EDINA
RICHFIELD
ST. PAUL
ST. PAUL
HENNEPIN COUNTY
RAMSEY COUNTY
THEODORE WIRTH PARK
KENWOOD PARK
CEDAR LAKE
LAKE OF THE ISLES
LAKE CALHOUN
MINIKAHDA GOLF CLUB
LAKEWOOD CEMETERY
LAKE HARRIET
ST. MARY'S CEMETERY
HIAWATHA LAKE
MINNEHAHA STATE PARK
LAKE NOKOMIS
DIAMOND LAKE
GRASS LAKE
MOTHER LAKE
WOLD CHAMBERLAIN AIRPORT
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
POWDERHORN PARK
BRACKET FIELD
RIDLEY FIELD
GRIDLEY FIELD
GRIDLEY FIELD
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117A 117B 118 119 120A 120B 121A 121B

NORTH

1600 0 1600 3200 4800

SCALE IN FEET

BASE 1949 MARCH 1961

BASE MAP NO 3
COPYRIGHT 1949
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL
ADOPTED MARCH 10, 1939
REVISED JAN 10, 1961

the "ghetto" area, has had some dispersing effects, and is probably one of the factors accounting for an apparent increase in the Indian population in the Near Northside area.

In the following analysis, statistics from three sources are used: Indians in Minneapolis, a report of the Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis League of Women Voters; Indian Employment in Minneapolis, another report of the Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota;[3] and the complete listing of all Indian relief recipients who were clients of the City of Minneapolis Department of Public Relief during the month of March, 1969.

The statistics for Indians in Minneapolis were gathered by random interviews in selected areas of the Near Northside and the Near Southside areas of Minneapolis. The interviews were done primarily during day-time hours, so there is a preponderance of female respondents. The Indian employment study statistics were gathered from the records of the American Indian Employment Center in Minneapolis, and describe a preponderance of unemployed young Indian males. During the month of March, 1969, 223 cases classified by case-workers as "Indian" were active with the Minneapolis Department of Public Relief. These cases represented 644 persons. The clients ranged in age from neonates to 67 years. The median age was 15. There were 324 females and 320 males. The chart on the next page is a comparison in several areas of the three statistical groups just identified. (Since the Training Center studies were primarily of persons

[3] Richard G. Woods and Arthur M. Harkins, Indian Employment in Minneapolis. Training Center for Community Programs report. Minneapolis, Minnesota: 1968.

sixteen years of age and over, a similar age group among the recipients will be used for these comparisons.)

SEX DISTRIBUTION

	Indians in Minneapolis (N=100)	AIEC study (N=743)	Relief Recipients (N=312)
Male	31.0%	74.2%	47.5%
Female	69.0%	25.8%	52.5%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	Indians in Minneapolis (N=100)	AIEC study (N=743)	Relief Recipients (N=312)
16 - 22	15.6%	43.2%	25.6%
23 - 40	56.0%	44.1%	42.6%
41 - 64	24.0%	11.2%	31.4%
Over 65	4.0%	0.0%	0.3%

MARITAL STATUS

	Indians in Minneapolis (N=100)	AIEC study (N=743)	Relief Recipients (N=312)
Single	14.0%	56.4%	26.2%
Married	62.0%	29.6%	43.2%
Separated	9.0%	7.5%	19.5%
Divorced	7.0%	3.0%	6.4%
Widowed	7.0%	1.1%	4.5%

In the employment center study, the authors stated that persons using the center's services represented, to a large extent, a highly mobile

portion of the Indian population which had "flowed" from one city area to another, and which had migrated from the reservation to the urban area in response to social and economic pushes and pulls. Similarities in educational and other factors between the employment center group and the relief client group, which we will review in this study, suggest that the employment center group is mobile and unstable because of the same kinds of factors which make reliance upon public assistance necessary for the relief group. That is, both groups are geographically mobile because they are socioeconomically unstable and low in status.

EDUCATION

	Indians in Minneapolis (N=100)	AIEC study (N=743)	Relief Recipients** (N=213)
No answer	5.0%	2.6%	- -
0 - 5 years	4.0%	1.3%	12.7%
6 - 8 years	11.0%	17.5%	19.7%
9 years	9.0%	14.5%	14.1%
10 years	16.0%	22.1%	18.2%
11 years	12.0%	20.1%	11.2%
12 years	35.0%	19.4%	21.1%
13 years or more	8.0%	2.6%	2.8%
College degree	- -	- -	- -

The educational breakdown above shows interesting differences among groups as well as some rather discouraging similarities. The higher education achievement levels of the Indians in Minneapolis group indicates

** In the relief recipient category, pre-schoolers, those presently in school, and "No answer" responses are excluded from the sample.

that as educational achievement increases, the likelihood of unemployment or need for assistance declines. The more stable, "working-class" inner-city Indian group achieved a high school diploma or beyond at about twice the frequency that the employment center and the relief recipients had managed to attain. A considerably larger percentage of the relief group had achieved only eight grades of formal education or less. A discouraging aspect of this educational breakdown is the similarity between the employment center group and the relief group. It seems defensible to assume that as the employment center group becomes older, and acquires spouses and dependents, it will acquire the socio-economic properties of its educationally comparable group, the relief recipients. The unpleasant conclusion is that the employment center group is the Minneapolis Indian relief group of the future. These young people are the ones toward whom educational and culturally supportive programs must be directed as soon as possible.

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

	Indians in Minneapolis		AIEC study		Relief Recipients	
	Male (N=31)	Female (N=69)	Male (N=551)	Female (N=192)	Male (N=148)	Female (N=164)
16 - 22	12.9%	15.9%	38.8%	55.7%	18.9%	18.3%
23 - 40	61.3%	53.6%	47.7%	33.9%	44.5%	54.2%
41 - 64	22.6%	24.6%	12.3%	7.8%	36.5%	26.8%
Over 65	3.2%	4.3%	- -	- -	- -	0.6%

It appears that the woman seeking employment is likely to be considerably younger than the male, according to the employment center

study. The fact that there is a considerably larger proportion of female relief clients in the 23 - 40 age group may be accounted for by the fact that there are considerably more separated young adult females drawing relief than separated males.

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX

	Indians in Minneapolis		AIEC study		Relief Recipients	
	Male (N=31)	Female (N=69)	Male (N=551)	Female (N=192)	Male (N=148)	Female (N=164)
Single	16.1%	13.0%	55.9%	57.8%	35.1%	18.3%
Married	74.2%	56.5%	31.4%	24.5%	38.4%	41.5%
Separated	3.2%	11.6%	6.0%	12.0%	10.0%	27.4%
Divorced	3.2%	8.7%	2.7%	3.6%	6.7%	6.1%
Widowed	3.2%	8.7%	1.1%	1.0%	2.6%	6.1%

This table shows that the younger Indian population represented in the employment center study has a much lower incidence of separated, divorced, and widowed females. The more stable population identified in the Indians in Minneapolis study shows a much higher proportion of married men and women when compared with the employment center and relief recipient groups.

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE (MALES)

	Indians in Minneapolis	AIEC study	Relief Recipients
	(N=31)	(N=551)	(N=148)
Yes	67.7%	38.8%	40.0%
No	29.0%	58.1%	60.0%

Again, there are similarities between the employment center group and the relief recipient group, and a difference between these two groups and the more stable inner-city working-class Indian population. It is also probable that the service figures are indicators of other differences between the groups, such as educational, emotional, and health variables. Once again, the similarities of the employment center group and the relief group would seem to support the gloomy prospect that the employment center group represents the adult Indian relief recipients of the future.

NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES VS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

	AIEC study		Relief Recipients	
	NHSG (N=580)	HSG (N=163)	NHSG (N=162)	HSG (N=50)
Single	57.1%	54.0%	24.1%	18.0%
Married	28.6%	33.1%	40.7%	58.0%
Separated	8.3%	4.9%	20.4%	18.0%
Divorced	2.6%	4.3%	7.4%	4.0%
Widowed	1.0%	1.2%	7.4%	2.0%

The older relief recipient group indicates a higher proportion of separated, divorced, and widowed persons than the younger, more often single, employment center group. Depressingly, both groups show more similarities than marked differences between high school graduates and non-graduates. As in the case of the employment center study, these relief client data raise questions about the over-evaluation of the high school diploma as a stabilizing (and acculturating) factor.

Nevertheless, small differences in variables indicating social disorganization do appear in the non-high school relief recipient group compared with the relief recipients with high school diplomas.

NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES VS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
MILITARY SERVICE

	AIEC study		Relief Recipients	
	NHSG (N=580)	HSG (N=163)	NHSG (N=162)	HSG (N=50)
Yes	25.9%	42.9%	14.2%	30.0%
No	67.4%	51.5%	85.8%	70.0%

High school graduates in both groups are more likely to be accepted into the service. This would tend to support the assumption that participation in the military service by Indians is likely to be evidence of pre-existing advantage rather than a supporting factor leading toward better post-service adjustment.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES VS NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
RELIEF RECIPIENTS ONLY

	Male	Female	Median Age
HSG	N=25	N=25	31.5
NHSG	N=60	N=102	35.0

The above data indicate that an older group is represented by the non-high school graduates. Proportionately more Indian female relief recipients are non-high school graduates than male recipients.

NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES VS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
RELIEF RECIPIENTS ONLY

Year of First Application for Relief

	HSG (N=50)	NHSG (N=162)
1969	36.0%	25.3%
1968	20.0	17.3
1967	12.0	10.5
	68.0%	53.1%
1966	4.0%	6.2%
1965	4.0	2.5
1964	- -	4.3
1963	4.0	6.2
1962	2.0	3.7
1961	2.0	4.9
1960	- -	4.9
	16.0%	32.7%
1959	2.0%	0.6%
1958	4.0	3.7
1957	2.0	1.8
1956	4.0	3.1
1955	2.0	1.2
1954	- -	1.2
1953	2.0	2.5
	16.0%	14.1%

This comparison offers some encouraging evidence that a high school education is of use to the urban Indian. The results of the employment center study showed rather discouraging similarities between graduates and non-graduates in virtually every variable studied. Among Minneapolis Indian relief clients, it does appear that the high school graduates have some advantages over non-high school graduates. Only 32% of the Indian high school graduates now receiving assistance have been on relief rolls prior to calendar year 1967, while among the non-graduates nearly 47% were on relief prior to that time. While both percentages are depressingly high, they do suggest that the Indian non-graduate needs assistance sooner, and

for a longer period of time. Hopefully, the Indian high school graduate will increasingly use public assistance more as an emergency measure than as an entry to a dependent style of low-status urban Indian life. The fact that these data are no doubt influenced by the somewhat older chronological age of the non-high school graduate does not alter the positive but unspectacular implications of possessing a high school diploma.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS -- RELIEF CLIENTS

Male Recipients	Female Recipients
N=130 Median age: 38	N=93 Median age: 33.5

All Recipients

N=223 Median age: 36.5

Average size of household where household consists of more than one person -- 4.7 persons

Marital Status

	Male	Female	All
Single	26.1%	20.4%	23.8%
Married	51.5%	11.8%	35.0%
Separated	11.5%	46.2%	26.0%
Divorced	7.7%	10.7%	9.0%
Widowed	3.1%	10.7%	6.3%

The differences in these comparisons suggest that the male head of household is likely to have a larger, older family, while the female head of household is more likely to be a younger, separated person, supporting small children. The average size of households (excluding singles) is 5.7 persons with a male head of household, 3.7 persons with a

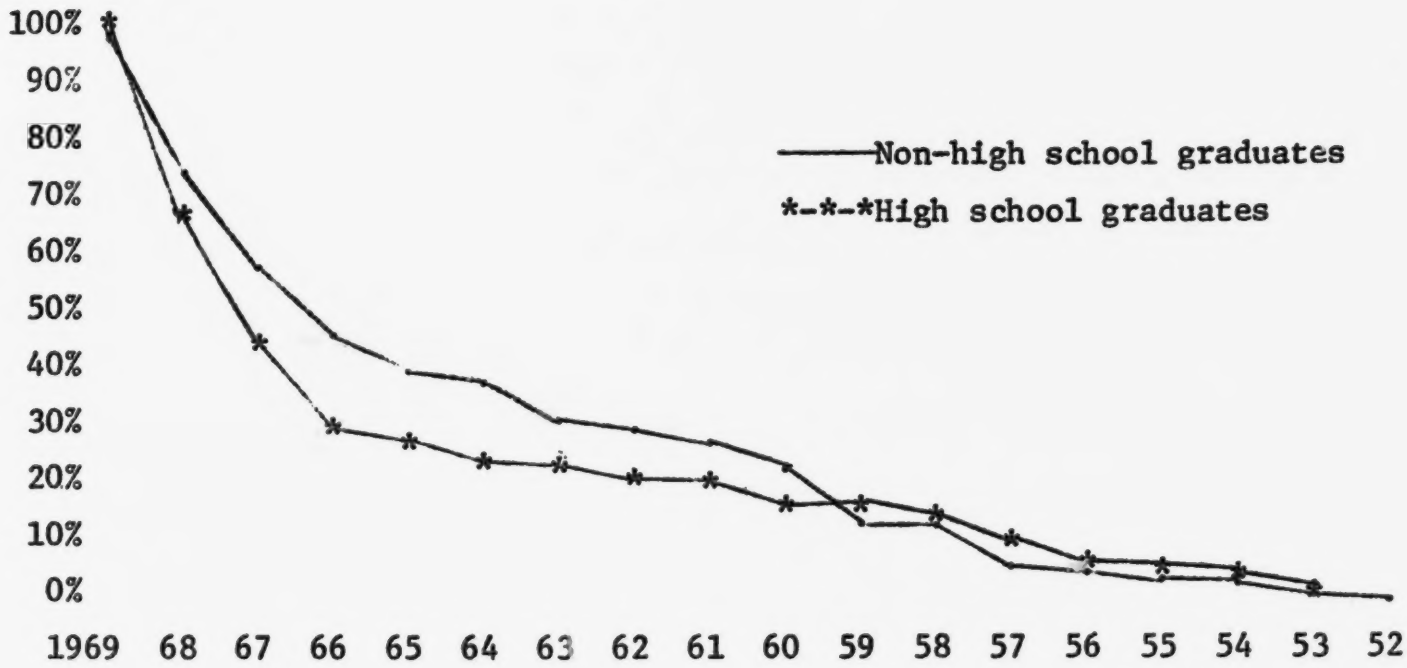
female head of household. Note the preponderance of females in the separated category (46.2%).

YEAR OF FIRST RELIEF APPLICATION -- HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

	Male (N=130)	Female (N=93)
1969	30.8%	23.7%
1968	22.3	23.7
1967	9.2	11.8
	62.3%	59.2%
1966	5.4%	5.4%
1965	4.6	2.1
1964	2.3	5.4
1963	2.3	4.3
1962	3.1	4.3
1961	2.3	6.4
1960	1.5	2.1
	21.5%	30.0%
1959	1.5%	1.1%
1958	3.1	1.1
1957	3.1	- -
1956	1.5	5.4
1955	2.3	- -
1954	0.8	2.1
1953	3.8	- -
1952	- -	1.1
	16.1%	10.8%

The most significant factor in these comparisons seems to be their similarities rather than any differences. The percentage of male Indian heads of housholds making relief application for the first time between the years 1967-1969 is 62.3%, while female heads of households made application for the first time in 59.2% of the cases for the same three year period. For the period 1952-1966, male Indian heads of households made their initial relief applications in 37.6% of the cases, while female heads of households made application in 40.8% of the cases in the same period.

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES FROM FIRST YEAR OF APPLICATION
FOR RELIEF BY HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS



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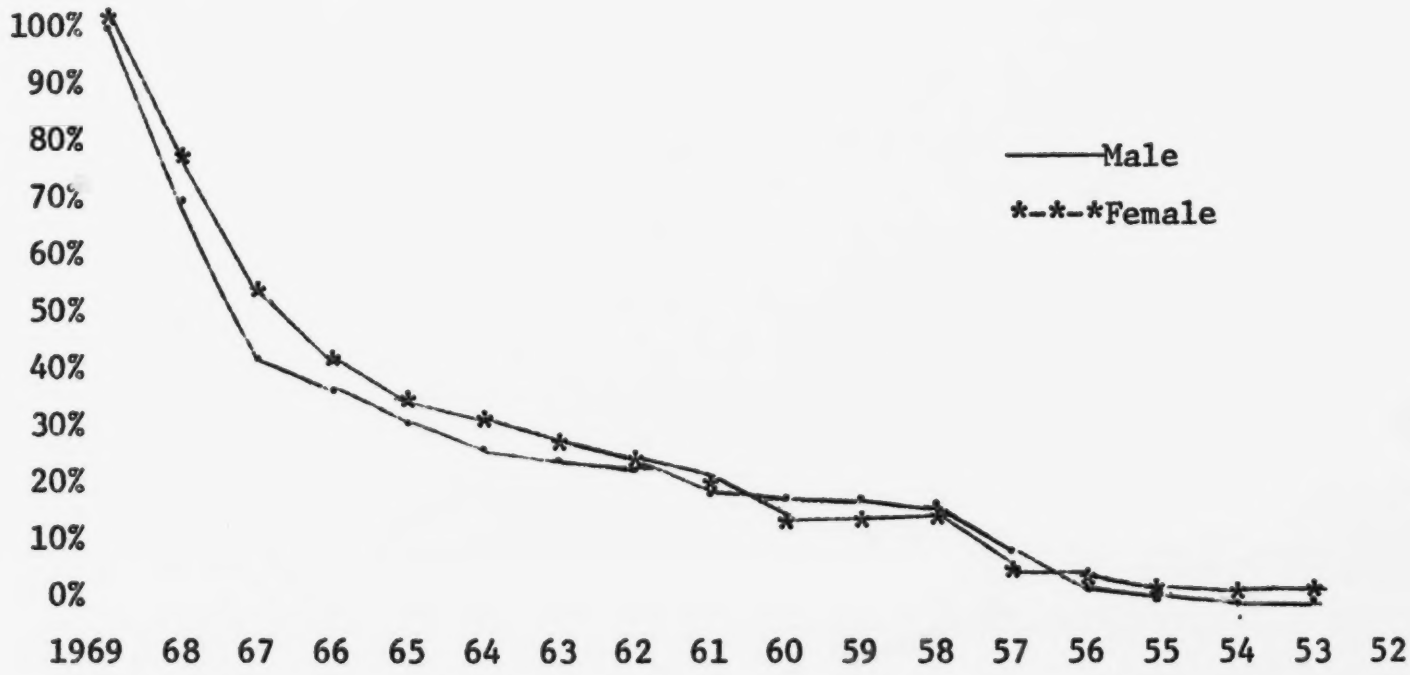

The above two figures are indices of similarity between male and female heads of households where year of first application for relief is concerned. The rather mild difference between heads of households who are high school graduates and those who are not is indicated clearly in the first figure.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS -- RELIEF CLIENTS

Physical Disabilities

	Male (N=130)	Female (N=93)
None	60.0%	50.5%
Acute illness	6.1	5.4
Chronic illness	3.9	2.1
Carcinoma	- -	2.1
Cardiac	2.3	- -
Diabetes	2.3	3.2
Disabled	11.5	7.5
Eyes (other than blind)	- -	2.1
Pregnant	- -	6.5
Post-natal	- -	4.3
Trunk & spine	3.1	- -
Tuberculosis	1.5	3.2
Gastro-intestinal	- -	2.1
Genito-urinary	- -	2.1
Personality	3.1	- -
Other	6.2	8.9
	100.0%	100.0%

Social Handicaps

	Male (N=130)	Female (N=93)
None	54.0%	74.2%
"Multiple"	27.0	18.3
Prison record	2.3	- -
Alcoholic	8.5	3.2
Work record	8.2	4.3
	100.0%	100.0%

Physicial and social handicaps are coded as a subjective judgment of the caseworker and are not graded as to degree of severity or permanence. If physical handicaps existed to a sufficient degree of severity or permanence, the client would be eligible for other aid programs such as State Vocational Rehabilitation, or would be on relief under different categorical assistance such as Aid to the Permanently or

Totally Disabled. The tables above indicate that the subjective judgments of the caseworkers turned up physical disabilities in 40% of the Indian male heads of households and single or multiple social handicaps in 46% of the cases in this population. Observation of the intake waiting room at the Department of Public Relief would indicate that alcoholism is a more serious problem than the 8.5% figure for male heads of households would suggest. In addition, the tables above indicate that physical disabilities were judged by the caseworkers to exist in 49.5% of the cases where female heads of households were concerned. In the case of social handicaps, subjective judgments indicated single or multiple problems in 25.8% of the cases.

Conclusions

From the League of Women Voters-Training Center for Community Programs report, from the TCCP report on the Minneapolis Indian Employment Center, and from the current analysis of Minneapolis Indian relief recipients, the following conclusions are reached:

1. A disproportionate number of Minneapolis Indians are on the city's relief rolls -- the population may be over-represented by a proportion as high as 600%;

2. The proportion of Minneapolis Indians on city relief rolls is increasing more rapidly than for any other population identified in this study;

3. There is a "stable, inner-city Indian working class" which has different characteristics than either the relief recipient group or the employment center group;

4. The employment center group threatens to become the Minneapolis Indian relief recipient group of the future;

5. The impact of formal education "success" (the acquisition of a high school diploma) does not seem to make dramatic differences in the characteristics of either the employment center group or of the relief recipient group;

6. The Minneapolis Indian population is displaying a tendency to move farther southward in the city;

7. "Indianness" where relief recipients are concerned is a subjective determination of the caseworker, a most problematic procedure;

8. Indian male and female heads of households do not differ markedly in their application patterns to the relief department;

9. Subjective judgments by the caseworker of physical and social handicaps is probably an insufficient and misleading data-gathering technique.

Some Additional Findings: The agency Personnel Survey

The LWV-TCCP report, Indians in Minneapolis, focused on several problem areas of Indian Americans in the urban setting, especially employment, education, health, justice, housing, parks and libraries, churches, the Indian Center, and public welfare.

A more recent TCCP publication, Attitudes of Minneapolis Agency Personnel Toward Urban Indians,[4] further illuminates certain data gathered by League interviewers which were not analyzed in the LWV-TCCP report. Here are some of the findings of that further analysis, drawn from data collected almost entirely through interviews with agency personnel in the Hennepin County Welfare Department and the Minneapolis Welfare Department:

1. A sema differential test given to 170 welfare agency personnel indicated that these professionals and other staff tended to have a comparatively positive attitude toward Indian youth, and a neutral attitude toward Indian adults;

2. A tiny percentage of the public welfare personnel were Indian Americans;

3. Nevertheless, nearly 70% of these welfare personnel state that they work with between six and fifty Indians in an average day;

[4] Arthur M. Harkins and Richard G. Woods, Attitudes of Minneapolis Agency Personnel Toward Urban Indians. Training Center for Community Programs report. Minneapolis, Minnesota: 1968.

4. These welfare personnel indicate, in the majority of cases, that the basic problems of Indians are health, poverty, and educational- and employment-related;

5. The welfare personnel indicated by their responses a reasonably well-developed sensitivity to urban Indian problems;

6. Many personnel felt unable to help Indian Americans or able to help them only to a degree;

7. About one-third of the welfare personnel felt that their difficulties in helping Indian Americans adjust to the urban setting were due to <u>communication problems in culture and language</u>, and due to <u>institutional or professional restrictions and/or limitations</u>;

8. About one-third of these agency personne- indicated that they had worked with Indian Americans for over five years;

9. <u>Only about one-fifth of these personnel had ever had any training related to understanding Indian peoples</u>;

10. Over one-third of the personnel interviewed felt that they were not as successful in their dealings with Indians as non-Indians;

11. Over half of the personnel interviewed indicated that Minneapolis Indians lacked job opportunities;

12. A similar proportion indicated that Indians in Minneapolis face an unfair labor market;

13. Over half indicated that Indians face general discrimination in Minneapolis;

14. Welfare personnel tended to reveal a strong desire to assist urban Indians, but a lack of specific information about how to actually be of assistance (in this regard, they mirrored the responses of other agency personnel interviewed during the course of the LWV-TCCP study).

Some Implications of the Findings, With Recommendations

The conclusions offered in the previous sections of this report tend to speak for themselves. But perhaps the most important four considerations for this concluding section are:

1. The problem of obtaining specific knowledge about urban Indians as this knowledge relates to the mission of the welfare agency;

2. The problem of putting this information to use in planned modification of the welfare agency's mission, as this mission relates to urban Indians;

3. The problem of implementing planned agency changes especially when some, but not all, welfare personnel

wish the agency to change in order to better complete its mission;

4. The problem of inadequate knowledge and trust of the welfare agency by Indians themselves, and the resulting inability to influence agency change in the dirrections actually desired by Indians.

Attempts to develop solutions to the first problem will demand that many more Indian people who understand <u>in detail</u> the welfare problems of urban Indians be brought into information-gathering, training, and advisory roles. At present, too much of the "training" of agency personnel by both Indians and non-Indians involves a heavy utilization of persons who have "the message" about only a <u>few</u> characteristices of urban Indians. These "trainers" tend to lack the depth and breadth of knowledge necessary to give agency personnel a fuller understanding of urban Indian life-styles and their origines. The problem of inadequate knowledge about urban Indians and inadequate communication systems to deliver that knowledge should be met as early as possible, if welfare personnel are to receive the quality of instruction and background data necessary to better serve urban Indians.

<u>Therefore</u>, we suggest the Minneapolis Department of Public Relief establish as soon as possible an Indian Advisory Committee to the Department to aid communication with the urban Indian population.

Professional-level Indian people are already involved in many projects in the Twin Cities area which, operating in a concerted

way, might be the source of a vastly improved range of facts and perspectives on urban Indian life. Brochures, posters, handouts, film strips, slides, movies, television tapes, radio programs, forms of mass-media advertising, and other resources could be profitably utilized by Indian and non-Indian professionals to educate and train welfare personnel. Such communication aids might also decrease the substative "knowledge-gap" that prevents urban Indians from knowing very much about the welfare system.

Therefore, we suggest that one of the first steps taken by the welfare department be the utilization of an established Indian advisory committee to investigate these communication possibilities, and to assist the department in implementing communication systems from two standpoints: from the department to the Indian people served; and from representatives of the people served to the department.

One must learn to use services. Coming from the reservation environment to a strange and puzzling city setting, Indian people may find that their initial encounters with the urban agencies are so traumatic that further contact is regarded with anxiety or perhaps not sought out at all. The American Indian centers in Minneapolis could work closely with the Minneapolis Department of Public Relief to identify new arrivals and to acquaint them with the services and limitations of the department.

Therefore, we suggest that the Minneapolis Department of Public Relief work closely with its Indian advisory committee to establish close liaisons between the committee, the department, and the Indian

agencies in the city for purposes of identifying Indian people unserved underserved by the department.

A major problem is the "natural" tendency of bureaucratic structures to resist change and to rigidify as time passes. In this process, service functions -- or those operations for which the agency was originally intended -- become submerged in importance and often actually undergo quality deterioration. Indian professionals, and others who are interested in upgrading welfare services to Indian people, might recognize that many agency personnel are cognizant of how agency problems affect services.

Therefore, we suggest that the welfare personnel who feel that services could be substantially upgraded be brought into a working relationship with the advisory committee, and that a subcommittee involving these agency personnel be established for evaluation of services and suggestions for improvement.

The authors recommend a close working relationship development between an Indian advisory committee to the department and ALL department personnel. This recommendation is made in the hope that a close Indian-White relationship wil result in better welfare services, and a more sophisticated understanding of the welfare system by urban Indians. The key elements of this cooperative relationship might be listed as follows:

1. Cooperative Indian-White determination of welfare problems, with the assistance of professional/technical experise from available sources, especially within the agency itself;

2. Cooperative evaluation of the relative importance of any problem areas uncovered, and the suggestion of appropriate solutions;

3. Long-term commitment on the part of Indian people and welfare agency personnel to effect necessary changes, and to provide for evaluation of change efforts according to agreed-upon criteria.

APPENDIX

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(All respondents)
(N = 644)

SEX	N	%
Male	320	49.7
Female	324	50.3
	644	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	414	64.3
Married	135	21.0
Divorced	20	3.1
Separated	61	9.5
Widowed	14	2.2
	644	100.0

AGE	N	%
Up to & inc. 9	239	37.1
10 - 19	125	19.4
20 - 29	92	14.3
30 - 39	87	13.5
40 - 49	57	8.8
50 - 59	32	5.0
60 - 69	12	1.9
	644	100.0

DISABILITY STATUS	N	%
NA or none	533	82.8
Temporary	36	5.6
Untrainable	1	0.2
Deteriorating	4	0.6
Recurrent	11	1.7
Permanent	27	4.2
Improving	14	2.2
Remediable	17	2.6
Retraining will compensate for it	1	0.1
	644	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	N	%
NA	248	38.5
No schooling	91	14.1
First grade	4	0.6
Second grade	2	0.3
Third grade	6	0.9
Fourth grade	8	1.2
Fifth grade	7	1.1
Sixth grade	7	1.1
Seventh grade	8	1.2
Eighth grade	27	4.2
Ninth grade	30	4.7
Tenth grade	39	6.1
Eleventh grade	24	3.7
Twelfth grade	25	7.0
One year college	2	0.3
Four years college	1	0.2
High & trade school	1	0.2
Business college	1	0.2
Still in school	93	14.4
	644	99.9

TYPE OF DISABILITY	N	%
None or NA	528	82.0
Acute illness	16	2.5
Allergy	1	0.2
Carcinoma	3	0.5
Cardiac	5	0.8
Diabetes	6	0.9
Disabled extremity	25	3.9
Ears	2	0.3
Eyes (blind)	1	0.2
Eyes (other)	4	0.6
Epilepsy	2	0.3
Gastro-intestinal	3	0.5
Genito-urinary	2	0.3
Hernia	1	0.1
Obesity	2	0.3
Pregnancy	7	1.1
Post-natal period	5	0.8
Respiratory ailments (other than TB)	1	0.2
TB	8	1.2
Trunk and spine	5	0.8
Chronic illnesses	7	1.1
Maladjusted	5	0.8
Mental defective (diag.)	1	0.1
Psychoneurotic	2	0.3
Previously in state hospital	1	0.1
	644	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1941	1	0.2
1953	13	2.0
1954	9	1.4
1955	17	2.6
1956	26	4.0
1957	19	3.0
1958	23	3.6
1959	9	1.4
1960	21	3.3
1961	35	5.4
1962	18	2.8
1963	35	5.4
1964	18	2.8
1965	25	3.9
1966	35	5.4
1967	71	11.0
1968	141	21.9
1969	128	19.9
	644	100.0

EMPLOYABILITY RATING

	N	%
NA	4	0.6
No handicap	8	1.2
Minor handicap	22	3.4
Major handicap-- employable only in certain jobs	45	7.0
Unemployable	66	10.2
Employability limited by care for others	92	14.3
Over 16 & in school	10	1.6
Under 16	346	53.7
Indeterminate	24	3.7
Employed	27	4.3
	644	100.0

VETERAN STATUS

	N	%
NA	1	0.1
World War II	23	3.6
Korean War	14	2.2
Other War	3	0.5
Peace-time service	18	2.8
Dishonorable discharge	1	0.1
Not applicable	584	90.7
	644	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAPS

	N	%
NA	511	7..3
None	60	9.3
Illiterate	1	0.2
Prison record	3	0.5
Alcoholic	14	2.2
Poor work record	16	2.5
Garnishments	1	0.1
Age (under 20 or over 45)	38	5.9
	644	100.0

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY

	N	%
None	1	0.1
Head	223	34.5
Mate	59	9.2
Son	186	29.1
Daughter	170	26.4
Stepson	2	0.3
Stepdaughter	2	0.3
Grandson	1	0.1
	644	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	111	17.2
Two	53	8.2
Three	71	11.0
Four	66	10.3
Five	66	10.3
Six	93	14.4
Seven	28	4.4
Eight	70	10.9
Nine	36	5.6
Ten	50	7.8
	644	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA (By census tract number)

	N	%
0	6	0.9
1	3	0.5
8	8	1.2
14	7	1.1
15	5	0.8
17	1	0.1
18	2	0.3
21	8	1.2
22	4	0.6
23	21	3.3
25	16	2.5
26	3	0.5
27	4	0.6
28	13	2.0
29	37	5.8
31	1	0.1
34	20	3.1
35	6	0.9
37	21	3.3
39	1	0.1
40	4	0.6
41	6	0.9
42	41	6.4
43	4	0.6
46	7	1.1
49	1	0.2
52	15	2.3
53	1	0.2
54	7	1.1
56	5	0.8
57	21	3.3
58	10	1.5
59	8	1.2
60	41	6.4
61	38	6.0
62	21	3.3
63	1	0.1
64	1	0.1
69	17	2.7
71	29	4.5
72	56	8.8
73	1	0.1
74	1	0.1
75	2	0.3
77	7	1.1
78	4	0.6
79	13	2.0
82	3	0.5
83	1	0.1
84	4	0.6
85	7	1.1
88	2	0.3
89	5	0.8
94	10	1.5
95	3	0.5
96	5	0.8
97	4	0.6
100	1	0.2
219	1	0.2
501	41	6.4
	644	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA (By Minneapolis Welfare District number)

	N	%
1	19	3.0
2	46	7.1
3	49	7.6
4	15	2.3
9	49	7.6
11	29	4.5
14	158	24.5
15	19	3.0
16	10	1.6
17	6	0.9
20	3	0.5
30	39	6.1
31	2	0.3
32	53	8.2
33	16	2.5
40	6	0.9
41	28	4.4
42	8	1.2
43	19	3.0
44	7	1.1
45	8	1.2
46	16	2.5
47	18	2.8
48	13	2.0
50	8	1.2
	644	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(Male only)
(N = 320)

AGE

	N	%
Up to & incl. 9	128	40.0
10 - 19	63	19.8
20 - 29	31	9.7
30 - 39	42	13.1
40 - 49	35	10.9
50 - 59	18	5.6
60 - 69	3	0.9
	320	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	224	70.0
Married	67	20.9
Divorced	10	3.1
Separated	15	4.7
Widowed	4	1.3
	320	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
NA	136	42.5
None	47	14.7
First grade	3	0.9
Third grade	2	0.6
Fourth grade	5	1.6
Fifth grade	2	0.6
Sixth grade	5	1.6
Seventh grade	3	0.9
Eighth grade	10	3.1
Ninth grade	7	2.2
Tenth grade	16	5.0
Eleventh grade	7	2.2
Twelfth grade	21	6.6
One year of college	1	0.3
Four years of college	1	0.3
High school & trade school	1	0.3
Business college	1	0.3
Still in school	52	16.3
	320	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
NA or none	265	82.8
Acute illness	8	2.5
Allergy	1	0.3
Carcinoma	1	0.3
Cardiac trouble	3	1.0
Diabetes	3	1.0
Disabled extremity	15	4.7
Ears	1	0.3
Eyes (other)	1	0.3
Gastro-intestinal	1	0.3
Obesity	1	0.3
Paralysis	1	0.3
Trunk and spine	4	1.3
Chronic illness	5	1.6
Epilepsy	1	0.3
TB	3	0.9
Maladjusted	4	1.2
Previously in state hospital	1	0.3
Psychoneurotic	1	0.3
	320	100.0

EMPLOYABILITY RATING

	N	%
NA	1	0.3
No handicap	8	2.5
Minor handicap	18	5.6
Major handicap	38	11.9
Unemployable	30	9.4
Over 16 & in school	6	1.9
Under 16	183	57.0
Indeterminate	13	4.1
Employed	23	7.2
	320	100.0

DISABILITY STATUS

	N	%
NA or none	267	83.5
Temporary	11	3.4
Deteriorating	2	0.6
Recurrent	5	1.6
Permanent	12	3.8
Improving	11	3.4
Remediable	11	3.4
Retraining will compensate for it	1	0.3
	320	100.0

VETERAN STATUS

	N	%
NA	1	0.3
World War II	22	6.9
Korean War	14	4.4
Other War	3	0.9
Peace-time services	18	5.6
Dishonorable discharge	1	0.3
Not applicable	261	81.6
	320	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAPS

	N	%
NA	239	74.7
None	37	11.6
Illiterate	1	0.3
Prison record	3	1.0
Alcoholic	11	3.4
Poor work record	11	3.4
Garnishments	1	0.3
Age (under 20 or over 45)	17	5.3
	320	100.0

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY

	N	%
Head	130	40.7
Son	185	57.8
Daughter	2	0.6
Stepson	2	0.6
Grandson	1	0.3
	320	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	66	20.6
Two	19	5.9
Three	28	8.8
Four	34	10.6
Five	33	10.3
Six	42	13.1
Seven	12	3.8
Eight	35	10.9
Nine	26	8.1
Ten	25	7.8
	320	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1953	9	2.8
1954	2	0.6
1955	7	2.2
1956	10	3.1
1957	11	3.5
1958	10	3.1
1959	3	1.0
1960	9	2.8
1961	17	5.3
1962	8	2.5
1963	15	4.7
1964	10	3.1
1965	17	5.3
1966	19	6.0
1967	34	10.6
1968	72	22.5
1969	67	20.9
	320	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By census tract #)

	N	%
0	4	1.3
1	2	0.6
8	3	0.9
14	3	0.9
15	5	1.6
21	3	0.9
22	1	0.3
23	9	2.8
25	9	2.8
26	2	0.6
27	2	0.6
28	9	2.8
29	21	6.6
34	6	1.9
35	1	0.3
37	20	6.3
39	1	0.3
40	2	0.6
41	3	0.9
42	19	6.0
43	2	0.6
44	4	1.3
46	5	1.6
52	10	3.1
54	4	1.3
56	1	0.3
57	5	1.6
58	6	1.9
59	4	1.3
60	16	5.0
61	23	7.2
62	8	2.5
63	1	0.3
69	6	1.9
71	16	5.0
72	28	8.7
73	1	0.3
75	1	0.3
77	2	0.6
78	3	0.9
79	4	1.3
82	1	0.3
84	2	0.6
85	5	1.6
88	1	0.3
89	3	0.9
94	6	1.9
95	1	0.3
96	2	0.6
97	1	0.3
100	1	0.3
219	1	0.3
501	21	6.6
	320	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By Minneapolis Welfare District #)

	N	%
1	11	3.4
2	24	7.5
3	23	7.2
4	7	2.2
9	21	6.6
11	16	5.0
14	86	26.9
15	1	0.3
16	10	3.1
17	1	0.3
20	3	0.9
30	20	6.3
31	1	0.3
32	20	6.3
33	16	5.0
40	3	0.9
41	13	4.1
42	2	0.6
43	9	2.8
44	3	0.9
45	3	0.9
46	8	2.5
47	7	2.2
48	6	1.9
50	6	1.9
	320	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(Females only)
(N = 324)

AGE

	N	%
Up to & inc. 9	111	34.3
10 - 19	62	19.1
20 - 29	61	18.8
30 - 39	45	13.9
40 - 49	22	6.8
50 - 59	14	4.3
60 - 69	9	2.8
	324	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	190	58.6
Married	68	21.0
Divorced	10	3.1
Separated	46	14.2
Widowed	10	3.1
	324	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
NA	112	34.6
None	44	13.6
First grade	1	0.3
Second grade	2	0.6
Third grade	4	1.2
Fourth grade	3	0.9
Fifth grade	5	1.6
Sixth grade	2	0.6
Seventh grade	5	1.5
Eighth grade	17	5.3
Ninth grade	23	7.1
Tenth grade	23	7.1
Eleventh grade	17	5.3
Twelfth grade	24	7.4
One year of college	1	0.3
Still in school	41	12.6
	324	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
NA or none	263	81.2
Acute illness	8	2.5
Carcinoma	2	0.6
Cardiac trouble	2	0.6
Diabetes	3	0.9
Disabled extremity	10	3.1
Ears (not deaf-mute)	1	0.3
Eyes (blind)	1	0.3
Eyes (other)	3	0.9
Obesity	1	0.3
Pregnancy	7	2.2
Post-natal period	5	1.6
Respiratory ailments (other than TB)	1	0.3
Chronic illness	2	0.6
Gastro-intestinal	2	0.6
Genito-urinary	2	0.6
TB	5	1.6
Epilepsy	1	0.3
Maladjusted	1	0.3
Mental defective (diagnosed)	1	0.3
Psychoneurotic	1	0.3
	324	100.0

EMPLOYABILITY RATING

	N	%
NA	3	0.9
Minor handicap	4	1.2
Major handicap	7	2.2
Unemployable	36	11.1
Employability limited by care of others	92	28.4
Over 16 & in school	4	1.2
Under 16	163	50.3
Indeterminate	11	3.4
Employed	4	1.2
	324	99.9

DISABILITY STATUS

	N	%
NA or none	266	82.1
Temporary	25	7.7
Untrainable	1	0.3
Deteriorating	2	0.6
Recurrent	6	1.9
Permanent	15	4.6
Improving	3	0.9
Remediable	6	1.9
	324	100.0

VETERAN STATUS

	N	%
World War II	1	0.3
Not applicable	323	99.7
	324	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAPS

	N	%
NA	272	83.9
None	23	77.1
Alcoholic	3	0.9
Poor work record	5	1.5
Age (under 20 or over 45)	21	6.5
	324	100.0

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY

	N	%
NA	1	0.3
Head	93	28.7
Mate	59	18.2
Son	1	0.3
Daughter	168	51.9
Stepdaughter	2	0.6
	324	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	45	13.9
Two	34	10.5
Three	43	13.3
Four	32	9.9
Five	33	10.2
Six	51	15.7
Seven	16	4.9
Eight	35	10.8
Nine	10	3.1
Ten	25	7.7
	324	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1941	1	0.3
1953	4	1.2
1954	7	2.2
1955	10	3.1
1956	16	4.9
1957	8	2.5
1958	13	4.0
1959	6	1.8
1960	12	3.7
1961	18	5.6
1962	10	3.1
1963	20	6.2
1964	8	2.5
1965	8	2.5
1966	16	4.9
1967	37	11.4
1968	69	21.3
1969	61	18.8
	324	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By census tract #)

	N	%
0	2	0.6
1	1	0.3
8	5	1.6
14	4	1.2
17	1	0.3
18	2	0.6
21	5	1.6
22	3	0.9
23	12	3.7
25	7	2.2
26	1	0.3
27	2	0.6
28	4	0.6
29	16	5.0
31	1	0.3
34	14	4.3
35	5	1.6
37	1	0.3
40	2	0.6
41	3	0.9
42	22	6.8
43	2	0.6
44	4	1.2
46	2	0.6
49	1	0.3
52	5	1.6
54	3	0.9
56	4	1.2
57	16	5.0
58	4	1.2
59	4	1.2
60	25	7.7
61	15	4.7
62	13	4.0
64	1	0.3
69	11	3.4
71	13	4.0
72	28	8.7
74	1	0.3
75	1	0.3
77	5	1.6
78	1	0.3
79	9	2.8
82	2	0.6
83	1	0.3
84	2	0.6
85	2	0.6
88	1	0.3
89	2	0.6
94	4	1.2
95	2	0.6
96	3	0.9
97	3	0.9
501	20	6.2
	324	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By Minneapolis Welfare District #)

	N	%
1	8	2.5
2	22	6.8
3	26	8.0
4	8	2.5
9	28	8.6
11	13	4.0
14	72	22.2
15	18	5.6
16	5	1.5
30	19	5.9
31	1	0.3
32	33	10.2
40	3	0.9
41	15	4.6
42	6	1.8
43	10	3.1
44	4	1.2
45	5	1.5
46	8	2.5
47	11	3.4
48	7	2.2
50	2	0.6
	324	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(High school graduates)
(N = 50)

SEX

	N	%
Male	25	50.0
Female	25	50.0
	50	100.0

AGE

	N	%
10 - 19	1	2.0
20 - 29	22	44.0
30 - 39	17	34.0
40 - 49	6	12.0
50 - 59	4	8.0
	50	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	9	18.0
Married	29	58.0
Divorced	2	4.0
Separated	9	18.0
Widowed	1	2.0
	50	100.0

EDUCUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
Twelfth grade	45	90.0
One year of college	2	4.0
Four years of college	1	2.0
High & trade school	1	2.0
Business college	1	2.0
	50	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
NA or none	35	70.0
Acute illness	2	4.0
Carcinoma	1	2.0
Diabetes	2	4.0
Disabled extremity	2	4.0
Eyes (other)	2	4.0
Pregnancy	2	4.0
Post-natal period	1	2.0
Genito-urinary	1	2.0
Chronic illness	2	4.0
	50	100.0

DISABILITY STATUS

	N	%
NA or none	35	70.0
Temporary	6	12.0
Deteriorating	1	2.0
Recurrent	1	2.0
Permanent	4	8.0
Improving	2	4.0
Remediable	1	2.0
	50	100.0

VETERAN STATUS

	N	%
World War II	4	8.0
Korean War	2	4.0
Other War	2	4.0
Peace-time service	7	14.0
Not applicable	35	70.0
	50	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAPS

	N	%
NA	30	60.0
Prison record	1	2.0
Alcoholic	4	8.0
Poor work record	7	14.0
Multiple handicaps	6	12.0
Age (under 20 or over 45)	2	4.0
	50	100.0

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY

	N	%
None	1	2.0
Head	40	80.0
Mate	9	18.0
	50	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	12	24.0
Two	5	10.0
Three	8	16.0
Four	7	14.0
Five	5	10.0
Six	6	12.0
Seven	1	2.0
Eight	5	10.0
Nine	1	2.0
	50	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1953	1	2.0
1955	1	2.0
1956	2	4.0
1957	1	2.0
1958	2	4.0
1959	1	2.0
1960	1	2.0
1962	1	2.0
1963	2	4.0
1965	2	4.0
1966	2	4.0
1967	6	12.0
1968	10	20.0
1969	18	36.0
	50	100.0

EMPLOYABILITY RATING

	N	%
NA	1	2.0
No handicap	1	2.0
Minor handicap	4	8.0
Major handicap	7	14.0
Unemployable	6	12.0
Employability limited by care for others	7	14.0
Over 16 & in school	1	2.0
Indeterminate	2	4.0
Employed	11	22.0
	50	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By census tract #)

	N	%
8	1	2.0
22	2	4.0
23	3	6.0
25	1	2.0
26	1	2.0
28	2	4.0
29	2	4.0
34	1	2.0
39	1	2.0
42	3	6.0
44	2	4.0
46	1	2.0
52	3	6.0
53	1	2.0
54	1	2.0
57	4	8.0
58	1	2.0
59	1	2.0
60	2	4.0
61	1	2.0
64	1	2.0
69	1	2.0
71	4	8.0
72	3	6.0
75	1	2.0
78	1	2.0
79	1	2.0
95	1	2.0
97	1	2.0
501	2	4.0
	50	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By Minneapolis Welfare District #)

	N	%
2	3	6.0
3	2	4.0
4	3	6.0
9	1	2.0
11	4	8.0
14	23	46.0
15	1	2.0
30	2	4.0
32	2	4.0
41	1	2.0
42	1	2.0
43	3	6.0
46	2	4.0
48	1	2.0
50	1	2.0
	50	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(Non-high school graduates)
(N = 253)

SEX

	N	%
Male	107	42.3
Female	146	57.7
	253	100.0

AGE

	N	%
Up to & inc. 9	97	38.4
10 - 19	13	5.1
20 - 29	39	15.4
30 - 39	46	18.2
40 - 49	25	9.9
50 - 59	22	8.7
60 - 69	11	4.3
	253	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	130	51.4
Married	66	26.1
Divorced	12	4.7
Separated	33	13.1
Widowed	12	4.7
	253	100.0

DISABLLITY STATUS

	N	%
Na or none	194	76.7
Temporary	20	7.9
Deteriorating	3	1.2
Recurrent	6	2.4
Permanent	15	5.9
Improving	7	2.8
Remediable	8	3.1
	253	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
No schooling at all	91	36.0
First grade	4	1.6
Second grade	2	0.8
Third grade	6	2.4
Fourth grade	8	3.1
Fifth grade	7	2.8
Sixth grade	7	2.8
Seventh grade	8	3.1
Eighth grade	27	10.7
Ninth grade	30	11.9
Tenth grade	39	15.4
Eleventh grade	24	9.5
	253	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
NA or none	190	75.1
Acute illness	11	4.3
Allergy	1	0.4
Carcinoma	2	0.8
Cardiac trouble	2	0.8
Diabetes	1	0.4
Disabled extremities	14	5.5
Trunk and spine	2	0.8
Ears	11	0.4
Eyes (blind)	1	0.4
Eyes (other)	2	0.8
Hernia	1	0.4
Obesity	1	0.4
Paralysis	1	0.4
Pregnancy	3	1.2
Chronic illness	3	1.2
Gastro-intestinal	3	1.2
Genito-urinary	1	0.4
TB	5	2.0
Epilepsy	1	0.4
Maladjusted	3	1.2
Mental defective	1	0.4
Previously in state hospital	1	0.4
Psychoneurotic	2	0.8
	253	100.0

EMPLOYABILITY RATING

	N	%
NA	91	36.0
No handicap	5	2.0
Minor handicap	12	4.7
Major handicap	16	6.3
Unemployable	41	16.2
Employability limited by care for others	52	20.7
Under 16	16	6.3
Indeterminate	12	4.7
Employed	8	3.1
	253	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAP

	N	%
None	181	71.5
Illiterate	1	0.4
Prison record	1	0.4
Alcoholic	4	1.6
Poor work record	7	2.8
Garnishments	1	0.4
Multiple handicaps	37	14.6
Age (under 20 or over 45)	21	8.3
	253	100.0

VETERAN STATUS

	N	%
World War II	9	3.6
Korean War	9	3.6
Other war	1	0.4
Peace-time service	4	1.6
Not applicable	230	90.9
	253	100.1

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY

	N	%
NA	91	36.0
Head	110	43.5
Mate	35	13.9
Son	6	2.3
Daughter	10	3.9
Stepdaughter	1	0.4
	253	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1953	5	2.0
1954	4	1.6
1955	4	1.6
1956	8	3.2
1957	5	2.0
1958	8	3.2
1959	3	1.2
1960	17	6.7
1961	14	5.5
1962	6	2.4
1963	16	6.3
1964	7	2.8
1965	8	3.2
1966	13	5.1
1967	36	14.2
1968	44	17.4
1969	55	21.7

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	54	21.3
Two	30	11.9
Three	28	11.1
Four	24	9.5
Five	24	9.5
Six	35	13.8
Seven	10	4.0
Eight	28	11.1
Nine	15	5.9
Ten	5	2.0
	253	100.0

RESIDENCE AREA
(By census tract #)

	N	%
0	4	1.6
8	7	2.8
15	3	1.2
17	1	0.4
18	2	0.8
21	6	2.4
23	12	4.7
25	6	2.4
27	3	1.2
28	1	0.4
29	13	5.1
34	9	3.5
35	2	0.8
37	8	3.1
40	4	1.6
42	18	7.1
43	2	0.8
44	2	0.8
46	4	1.6
49	1	0.4
52	4	1.6
54	3	1.2
56	1	0.4
57	13	5.1
58	4	1.6
59	5	2.0
60	15	5.9
61	7	2.8
62	6	2.4
63	1	0.4
69	6	2.4
71	10	3.9
72	26	10.3
74	1	0.4
75	1	0.4
77	3	1.2
78	2	0.8
82	1	0.4
84	2	0.8
85	4	1.6
88	1	0.4
94	1	0.4
95	2	0.8
96	2	0.8
97	3	1.2
219	1	0.4
501	14	5.5
	253	100.1

RESIDENCE AREA
(By Minneapolis Welfare District #)

	N	%
1	5	2.0
2	23	9.1
3	18	7.1
4	5	2.0
9	14	5.5
11	12	4.7
14	50	19.8
15	14	5.5
16	8	3.1
17	5	2.0
30	15	5.9
32	17	6.7
33	6	2.4
40	3	1.2
41	6	2.4
42	4	1.6
43	7	2.8
44	6	2.4
45	3	1.2
46	4	1.6
47	15	5.9
48	9	3.6
50	4	1.6
	253	100.1

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(Education--other)
(N = 341)

SEX

	N	%
Male	153	44.9
Female	188	55.1
	341	100.0

AGE

	N	%
Up to & inc. 9	142	41.7
10 - 19	111	32.5
20 - 29	31	9.2
30 - 39	24	7.0
40 - 49	6	1.7
50 - 59	6	1.7
60 - 69	1	0.3
	341	100.0

VETERAN STATUS

	N	%
NA	1	0.3
World War II	10	2.9
Korean War	3	0.9
Peace-time service	7	2.0
Dishonorable disch.	1	0.3
Not applicable	319	93.5
	341	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1941	1	0.3
1953	7	2.0
1954	5	1.5
1955	12	3.5
1956	16	4.7
1957	13	3.8
1958	13	3.8
1959	5	1.5
1960	4	1.2
1961	20	5.9
1962	11	3.2
1963	17	5.0
1964	11	3.2
1965	15	4.4
1966	20	5.9
1967	29	8.5
1968	87	25.5
1969	55	16.1
	341	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
NA	248	72.7
Still in school	93	27.3
	341	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	275	80.6
Married	40	11.7
Divorced	6	1.8
Separated	19	5.6
Widowed	1	0.3
	341	100.0

DISABILITY STATUS

	N	%
None	304	89.1
Temporary	10	2.9
Untrainable	1	0.3
Recurrent	4	1.2
Permanent	8	2.3
Improving	5	1.5
Remediable	8	2.3
Retraining will compensate for it	1	0.3
	341	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
None	303	88.9
Acute illness	3	0.9
Diabetes	3	0.9
Disabled extremity	9	2.6
Trunk and spine	3	0.9
Ears	1	0.3
Obesity	1	0.3
Pregnancy	2	0.6
Post-natal period	4	1.2
Respiratory ailments (Other than TB)	1	0.3
Chronic illness	2	0.6
TB	3	0.9
Epilepsy	1	0.3
Maladjusted	2	0.6
	341	100.0

EMPLOYABILITY RATING

	N	%
NA	2	0.6
No handicap	2	0.6
Minor handicap	6	1.8
Major handicap	22	6.4
Unemployable	19	5.6
Employability limited by care for others	23	6.7
Over 16 & in school	9	2.6
Under 16	240	70.3
Indeterminate	10	2.9
Employed	8	2.3
	341	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAP

	N	%
None	317	92.9
Prison record	1	0.3
Alcoholic	6	1.8
Poor work record	2	0.6
Age (under 20 or over 45)	15	4.4
	341	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	45	13.2
Two	18	5.3
Three	35	10.3
Four	37	10.8
Five	37	10.8
Six	52	15.2
Seven	17	5.0
Eight	37	10.8
Nine	20	5.9
Ten	45	13.2
	341	100.0

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY

	N	%
Head	73	21.3
Mate	15	4.4
Son	135	39.6
Daughter	115	33.7
Stepson	1	0.3
Stepdaughter	1	0.3
Grandson	1	0.3
	341	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(All heads of family)
(N = 223)

SEX

	N	%
Male	130	58.3
Female	93	41.7
	223	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	53	23.8
Married	78	35.0
Divorced	20	9.0
Separated	58	26.0
Widowed	14	6.3
	223	100.0

AGE

	N	%
Up to & inc. 9	1	0.4
10 - 19	2	0.9
20 - 29	68	30.5
30 - 39	66	29.6
40 - 49	45	20.2
50 - 59	29	13.0
60 - 69	12	5.4
	223	100.0

DISABILITY STATUS

	N	%
NA or none	128	57.4
Temporary	30	13.5
Untrainable	1	0.4
Deteriorating	4	1.8
Recurrent	10	4.5
Permanent	23	10.3
Improving	11	4.9
Remediable	15	6.7
Retraining will compensate for it	1	0.4
	223	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
NA or none	73	32.7
First grade	1	0.4
Second grade	1	0.4
Third grade	1	0.4
Fourth grade	4	1.8
Fifth grade	5	2.3
Sixth grade	6	2.7
Seventh grade	6	2.7
Eighth grade	19	2.5
Ninth grade	18	8.1
Tenth grade	30	13.5
Eleventh grade	19	8.5
Twelfth grade	36	16.2
One year of college	1	0.4
Four years of college	1	0.4
High & trade schools	1	0.4
Business college	1	0.4
	223	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
NA or none	125	56.1
Acute illness	13	5.8
Allergy	1	0.4
Carcinoma	3	1.4
Cardiac trouble	4	1.8
Diabetes	6	2. 7
Disabled extremity	22	9.9
Trunk and spine	5	2.3
Eyes (blind)	1	0.4
Eyes (other)	3	1.4
Obesity	1	0.4
Paralysis	1	0.4
Pregnancy	6	2.7
Post-natal period	4	1.8
Respiratory ailments (other than TB)	1	0.4
Chronic illness	7	3.1
Gastro-intestinal	3	1.4
Genito-urinary	2	0.9
TB	5	2.3
Epilepsy	2	0.9
Maladjusted	5	2.3
Diagnosed mentally defective	1	0.4
Previously in state hospital	1	0.4
Psychoneurotic	1	0.4
	223	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	110	49.3
Two	23	10.3
Three	25	11.2
Four	15	6.7
Five	13	5.8
Six	16	7.2
Seven	4	1.8
Eight	8	3.6
Nine	4	1.8
Ten	5	2.2
	223	100.0

VETERANS STATUS

	N	%
World War II	23	10.3
Korean War	14	6.3
Other War	3	1.4
Peace-time service	18	8.1
Dishonorable discharge	164	73.5
	223	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAPS

	N	%
NA or none	125	56.1
Illiterate	1	0.4
Prison record	3	1.4
Alcoholic	14	6.3
Poor work record	15	6.7
Garnishments	1	0.4
Multiple handicaps	52	23.3
Age (under 20 or over 45)	12	5.4
	223	100.0

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1941	1	0.4
1953	5	2.2
1954	3	1.4
1956	3	1.4
1957	4	1.8
1958	5	2.2
1959	3	1.4
1960	4	1.8
1961	9	4.0
1962	8	3.6
1963	7	3.1
1964	8	3.6
1965	8	3.6
1966	12	5.4
1967	23	10.3
1968	51	22.9
1969	62	27.7
	223	100.0

RESIDENCE
(By census tract #)

	N	%
1	6	2.7
8	1	0.5
15	1	0.5
17	1	0.4
21	2	0.9
22	2	0.9
23	7	3.1
25	3	1.4
26	1	0.5
27	1	0.5
28	3	1.4
29	7	3.1
31	1	0.5
34	5	2.2
35	4	1.8
37	19	8.5
39	1	0.5
40	2	0.9
41	1	0.5
42	7	3.1
43	3	1.4
44	4	1.8
46	4	1.8
49	1	0.5
52	4	1.8
53	1	0.5
54	4	1.8
56	2	0.9
57	16	7.2
58	6	2.7
59	8	3.6
60	11	4.9
61	10	4.5
62	2	0.9
63	1	0.5
64	1	0.5
69	11	4.9
71	13	5.8
72	18	8.1
73	1	0.4
75	1	0.4
77	1	0.4
78	2	0.9
79	4	1.8
82	1	0.4
83	1	0.4
84	1	0.4
85	1	0.5
89	1	0.4
94	1	0.4
95	1	0.4
96	1	0.4
97	1	0.4
100	1	0.4
219	1	0.4
501	8	3.6
	223	100.0

RESIDENCE
(By Minneapolis Welfare District #)

	N	%
1	3	1.4
2	9	4.0
3	12	5.4
4	3	1.4
9	7	3.1
11	7	3.1
14	61	27.3
15	18	8.1
16	10	4.5
17	6	2.7
20	3	1.4
30	8	3.6
31	2	0.9
32	14	6.3
33	14	6.3
40	16	7.2
41	8	3.6
42	2	0.9
43	6	2.7
44	3	1.4
45	2	0.9
46	7	3.1
47	8	3.6
48	5	2.2
50	2	0.9
	223	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(Male Head of Family)
(N = 130)

AGE

	N	%
Up to & inc. 9	1	0.8
10 - 19	1	0.8
20 - 29	30	23.1
30 - 39	42	32.3
40 - 49	35	26.9
50 - 59	18	13.8
60 - 69	3	2.3
	130	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	34	26.2
Married	67	51.5
Divorced	10	7.7
Separated	15	11.5
Widowed	4	3.1
	130	100.0

VETERANS STATUS

	N	%
World War II	22	16.7
Korean War	14	10.8
Other War	3	2.3
Peace-time service	18	13.8
Dishonorable discharge	1	0.8
Not applicable	72	55.4
	130	100.0

DISABILITY STATUS

	N	%
NA or none	80	61.5
Temporary	11	8.5
Deteriorating	2	1.5
Recurrent	5	3.9
Permanent	12	9.2
Improving	9	6.9
Re-training will compensate for it	1	0.8
	130	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	N	%
NA or none	51	39.2
First grade	1	0.8
Third grade	1	0.8
Fourth grade	3	2.3
Fifth grade	2	1.5
Sixth grade	5	3.8
Seventh grade	2	1.5
Eighth grade	10	7.7
Ninth grade	7	5.4
Tenth grade	16	12.3
Eleventh grade	7	5.4
Twelfth grade	21	16.2
One year of college	1	0.8
Four years of college	1	0.8
High & trade school	1	0.8
Business college	1	0.8
	130	100.0

TYPE OF DISABILITY

	N	%
NA or none	78	60.0
Acute illness	8	6.1
Allergy	1	0.8
Carcinoma	1	0.8
Cardiac trouble	3	2.3
Diabetes	3	2.3
Disabled extremity	15	11.5
Trunk and spine	4	3.1
Eyes (other)	1	0.8
Paralysis	1	0.8
Chronic illness	5	3.8
Gastro-intestinal	1	0.8
TB	2	1.5
Epilepsy	1	0.8
Maladjusted	4	3.1
Previously in state hospital	1	0.8
Psychoneurotic	1	0.8
	130	100.0

SOCIAL HANDICAPS

	N	%
NA	62	47.7
Illiterate	1	0.8
Prison record	3	2.3
Alcoholic	11	8.5
Poor work record	11	8.5
Garnishments	1	0.8
Multiple handicaps	35	26.9
Age (under 20 or over 45)	6	4.6
	130	100.1

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY

	N	%
One	66	50.8
Two	8	6.1
Three	10	7.7
Four	10	7.7
Five	7	5.4
Six	11	8.5
Seven	4	3.1
Eight	7	5.4
Nine	3	2.3
Ten	4	3.1
	130	100.1

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1953	5	3.8
1954	1	0.8
1955	3	2.3
1956	2	1.5
1957	4	3.1
1958	4	3.1
1959	2	1.5
1960	2	1.5
1961	3	2.3
1962	4	3.1
1963	3	2.3
1964	3	2.3
1965	6	4.6
1966	7	5.4
1967	12	9.2
1968	29	22.3
1969	40	30.8
	130	99.9

RESIDENCE (By Mpls. Welfare District #)

	N	%
1	1	0.8
2	5	3.8
3	7	5.4
4	3	2.3
9	5	3.8
11	4	3.1
14	50	38.5
16	10	7.7
17	1	0.8
20	3	2.3
30	2	1.5
31	1	0.8
32	2	1.5
33	16	12.3
41	5	3.8
42	1	0.8
43	3	2.3
44	1	0.8
46	3	2.3
47	2	1.5
48	3	2.3
50	2	1.5
	130	99.9

RESIDENCE (By census tract #)

	N	%
1	4	3.1
8	1	0.7
15	1	0.7
21	1	0.7
22	1	0.7
23	5	3.8
25	3	2.3
28	2	1.5
29	6	4.6
34	3	2.3
35	1	0.8
37	18	13.8
39	1	0.8
40	1	0.8
41	1	0.8'
42	5	3.8
43	2	1.5
44	3	2.3
46	4	3.1
52	3	2.3
54	3	2.3
57	2	1.5
58	4	3.1
59	4	3.1
60	4	3.1
61	7	5.4
62	2	1.5
63	1	0.8
69	4	3.1
71	7	5.4
72	12	9.2
73	1	0.8
77	1	0.8
78	1	0.8
79	1	0.8
84	1	0.8
85	1	0.8
94	1	0.8
95	1	0.8
97	1	0.8
100	1	0.8
219	1	0.8
501	3	2.3
	130	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INDIAN RELIEF RECIPIENTS
(Female Heads of Family)
(N = 93)

AGE	N	%
10 - 19	1	1.1
20 - 29	38	40.9
30 - 39	24	25.8
40 - 49	10	10.7
50 - 59	11	11.8
60 - 69	9	9.7
	93	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	19	20.4
Married	11	11.8
Divorced	10	10.8
Separated	43	46.2
Widowed	10	10.8
	93	100.0

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	N	%
NA or none	22	23.7
Second grade	1	1.1
Fourth grade	1	1.1
Fifth grade	3	3.2
Sixth grade	1	1.1
Seventh grade	4	4.3
Eighth grade	9	9.7
Ninth grade	11	11.8
Tenth grade	14	15.1
Eleventh grade	12	12.9
Twelfth grade	15	16.1
	93	100.1

DISABILITY STATUS	N	%
NA or none	48	51.6
Temporary	19	20.4
Untrainable	1	1.1
Deteriorating	2	2.1
Recurrent	5	5.4
Permanent	11	11.8
Improving	2	2.1
Remediable	5	5.4
	93	99.9

TYPE OF DISABILITY	N	%
NA or none	47	50.5
Acute illness	5	5.4
Carcinoma	2	2.1
Cardiac trouble	1	1.1
Diabetes	3	3.2
Disabled extremity	7	7.5
Trunk and spine	1	1.1
Eyes (blind)	1	1.1
Eyes (other)	2	2.1
Obesity	1	1.1
Pregnancy	6	6.5
Post-natal period	4	4.3
Respiratory ailments (other than TB)	1	1.1
Chronic illness	2	2.1
Gastro-intestinal	2	2.1
Genito-urinary	2	2.1
TB	3	3.2
Epilepsy	1	1.1
Maladjusted	1	1.1
Mentally defective (diagnosed)	1	1.1
	93	99.9

SOCIAL HANDICAP	N	%
NA	63	67.7
Alcoholic	3	3.2
Poor work record	4	4.3
Multiple handicaps	17	18.3
Age (under 20 or over 45)	6	6.5
	93	100.0

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY	N	%
One	44	47.3
Two	15	16.1
Three	15	16.1
Four	5	5.4
Five	6	6.4
Six	5	5.4
Seven	-	- -
Eight	1	1.1
Nine	1	1.1
Ten	1	1.1
	93	100.0

RESIDENCE
(By census tract #)

	N	%
1	2	2.1
17	1	1.1
21	1	1.1
22	1	1.1
23	2	2.1
26	1	1.1
27	1	1.1
28	1	1.1
29	1	1.1
31	1	1.1
34	2	2.1
35	3	3.2
37	1	1.1
40	1	1.1
42	2	2.1
43	1	1.1
44	1	1.1
49	1	1.1
52	1	1.1
53	1	1.1
54	1	1.1
56	2	2.1
57	14	15.0
58	2	2.1
59	4	4.3
60	7	7.5
61	3	3.2
64	1	1.1
69	7	7.5
71	6	6.4
72	6	6.4
75	1	1.1
78	1	1.1
79	3	3.2
82	1	1.1
83	1	1.1
89	1	1.1
96	1	1.1
501	5	5.4
	93	100.0

RESIDENCE
(By Minneapolis Welfare District #)

	N	%
1	2	2.1
2	4	4.3
3	5	5.4
9	2	2.1
11	3	3.2
14	11	11.8
15	18	19.4
17	5	5.4
30	6	6.5
31	1	1.1
32	12	12.9
40	1	1.1
41	3	3.2
42	1	1.1
43	3	3.2
44	2	2.1
45	2	2.1
46	4	4.3
47	6	6.5
48	2	2.1
	93	99.9

FIRST YEAR RECEIVED RELIEF

	N	%
1941	1	1.1
1954	2	2.1
1956	5	5.4
1958	1	1.1
1959	1	1.1
1960	2	2.1
1961	6	6.5
1962	4	4.3
1963	4	4.3
1964	5	5.4
1965	2	2.1
1966	5	5.4
1967	11	11.8
1968	22	23.7
1969	22	23.7
	93	100.1

VETERANS STATUS

	N	%
World War II	1	1.1
Not applicable	92	98.9
	93	100.0